THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 11 FEBRUARY, 1834. [NO. 2311.

PERSONS wishing to Contract for the supply of good Green and Black Tea, Sugar, and Coffee, for the use of the Queen's Royals at Poonah for twelve months, commencing on the 6th March next, are requested to send sealed Tenders,—post paid,—to the Quarter Master on or before the 20th instant. Each Tender to be accompanied by samples—Carriage paid.

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Poonah, 8th Feb. 1834.

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Courier Office, 11th Feb. 1834.

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Courier Office, 11th February, 1834.

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PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE EUPHRATES, 600 Tons, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander, now daily expected, and will have immediate despatch. Plans, of her Cabins can be seen at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND Co.

11th February, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO FALMOUTH,
THE Ship SEVERN, of 500 tons, ADAM DIXON, Commander, will be dispatched on the 25th instant.

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Apply to Captain DIXON, or to RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO.

Bombay, 11th Feb., 1834.

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Bombay, 11th February, 1834.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Colonel Smythe, 8th M. Lt. Cavalry from Madras.

Ensign P. C. Stather, 1st Gr. Regt., from Dapoolie.

Lieut. Moloney, Nizam's Cavalry, from Ootacamund.

James Stevenson, Esq. Staff Surgeon Jaulnah, from Cananore.

Ensign J. S. Hendley, 21st Regt., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. Clibborn, 1st Gr. Regt., to Poonah.

Capt. Clarke, 22d Regt. N. I., to Ahmedabad.

Capt. Johnston, 65th B. N. I., to Mhow.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

February 8th. Ship Lord Castlereagh, P. Tonks, Master, from Calcutta 27th Dec. 1833. Madras 11th, Colombo 19th, and Cananore 26th January, 1834.

Passengers.—Mrs. Col. Baddeley, Mrs. Tonks, Miss Baddeley, Miss Craig, Col. Smythe, Lieut. Moloney, Lieut. Baddeley, 61st Regt., Mr. Daniell, I. N. Furdoonjee Hormasjee, 6 Parsees, and 6 servants.

Do. Ship Columbia, Robert Pattison, Master, from Liverpool, 21st Sept. 1833.

Passengers.—Mrs. Corndron, and one Parsee Boy—servant.

Feb. 9th. Barque Asia Felix, J. L. Wood, Master, from Calcutta, 16th Dec. 1833. Madras 5th., Point de Galle 15th., and Cananore 25th. January, 1834.

Passengers.—Mrs. Wood and child, Mrs. Johnson and 4 children, Edward Ironside, Esq., 7 native servants and 1 European.

Do. 10th Ship Glenelg, Robert Lungley, Master, from China, 20th Dec., Singapore 1st., and Point de Galle, 23d. January.

Passengers.—W. Capon, Esq., and 10 Parsees.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 9th. Barque Clarence, H. Trail, Master, to London.

Do. Ship Annandale, J. K. Hill, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—Capt. and Mrs. Maclean, and 3 children, Lieut. W. Igglesdon, I. N. and 1 child.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Melville,

HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.

FREE TRADERS,—Egyptian, Lady Nugent, Severn, and Columbia.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Discovery, Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Atteoor Rehimon, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Mary Catherine, Fort William, Isabella, Maria Mudath, Ann, George Cruttenden, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, and Asia Felix.

FRENCH.—La Nymphe and La Zulema.

PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza.

H. H. THE IMAUM'S SHIP Caroline, Arab Ship Nazereth.

VESSEL LOADING.
Severn, for Falmouth.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 11 FEBRUARY, 1834.

Mr. Ironside, who arrived at the Presidency on Sunday last from the Neelgherry Hills, was yesterday sworn in as Member in Council in the place of Sir Colin Halkett.

Lord William Bentinck's departure from Calcutta for Madras in H. M. S. Curaçoa, was finally fixed for the 31st ultimo. We may expect therefore to hear of his Lordship's arrival at the latter place in the course of a day or two. Sir Edward Ryan, it appears, was to proceed also to Madras in the Curaçoa, and accompany the Governor General as far as Bangalore.

It is mentioned in letters which have lately been received here from England that Mr. Robert Grant, the present Judge Advocate General, is likely to succeed Lord Clare in the Government of this Presidency, which it is understood his Lordship will resign towards the close of the year.—Sir Charles Metcalf, it seems also, is likely to be governor of the new Presidency of Agra, and not Mr. Holt Mackenzie, as at first stated.

The *Glenelg*, from China the 20th of December, and Singapore the 1st of January, arrived yesterday. By this vessel we have received a *Singapore Chronicle* of the 26th of December. The only news it affords relates to piracies, of which there would appear to have been an immense number lately in the straits of Malacca. So daring have the Malays become that they no longer confine their depredations to country craft, as heretofore, but cruise in fleets and attack large ships whenever an opportunity offers. The *Chronicle* contains an account of an attempt to capture the Brig *Harriet* by three large Malay prohus, and it seems from the *Penang Gazette* that the H. C. gun-boat *Hawk* was nearly taken after a sharp skirmish with about 20 of the same description of vessels each mounting a gun.

The only force which the straits Government has at its disposal to act against these freebooters consists of three gun-boats, which are totally useless for the purpose for which they are required. Two of H. M. ships it is true are also in the eastern seas; but these, from some cause or other, appear to do very little towards checking piracy. The rest of the fleet out here we should think might be advantageously employed in assisting them.

The *Singapore Chronicle* contains an account also of the seizure of the Dutch barque *Matilda* near the coast of Java by the native crew. After the Captain, his wife and children, and the chief mate were murdered, and a quantity of copper coin on board taken out, the vessel was sunk.—Several of the crew have since been taken into custody.

We have not yet seen any Canton papers by the *Glenelg*, but we believe there is little or no news of importance from China. The following is from a price current of the 10th. December:—

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—Since the date of our last the following sales have been reported to us:—

The Commander's Bengal Cotton per H. C. S. Buckingamshire at Taels 11. 7. mace. The few Bales of Madras ex-Runnymede at Taels 12; and a few thousand Bales of Good Bombay Cotton at Tales 11. 5. mace.

The inferior Bombay Cotton old and new continues dull, and few Sales have been effected. The deliveries are said to have been extensive, and there is still a good deal of enquiry after the finer qualities.

OPIUM.—The slight improvement on Malwa noticed in the last "Canton Price Current" was of short duration, and prices have since declined to Drs. 685 per pecul, and even at this low rate, there is little demand. Patna has been sold at Drs. 615 per pecul, at which rate, and at Drs. 620 about 100 chests have been lately disposed of to two junks proceeding to the coast.

Turkey is in little demand.

AGRA.

The Steam Committee of Calcutta have at length had their meeting, and as might have been expected, have consigned the claims of the Western Provinces to the tomb of the Capulets. The report is now before the public, and a somewhat curious document it is. We are glad however to recognize a degree of good feeling yet remaining among the members of the Committee, who shrinking from the honor of appropriating the funds to purposes for which they were not originally intended, liberally bestow the credit of the change of measures on the Governor General of India. It was certainly kindly meant on their part and will, we have no doubt, be duly appreciated. It appears, however unanimously agreed, for not even the Committee themselves, dissented from the explanation, that the origin of the difference as first stated by the Allahabad Committee, must be attributed solely to *pique*; and this being admitted, we conceive that whatever may be the opinion entertained of the members of the Committee, individually, it is sufficient to stamp it as a body no longer qualified for the management of a public enterprize. No one would naturally expect, that after this humiliating confession, a change of measures would have immediately ensued, but on the contrary the same are followed up, while a miserable attempt, and we trust an ineffectual one, is made, to induce the public to believe that it is still intended to co-operate with Bombay. In order however, to perceive the state of affairs, let us assume two ideal positions. Let us first suppose, that the Government alone were to carry this measure into operation, solely for Government purposes, and observe what would in that case be its obvious line of conduct. Would it not first commence the enterprise from Bombay, applying all its energies to this passage alone; and having accomplished a communication for once in two months, would it not with a command of resources, have preferred a communication once every month or once a fortnight by Bombay to a communication via Calcutta? The latter must be comparatively useless to the Government, for it can no longer advantageously carry mails so soon as the Bombay communication is thrown open; nor can it carry merchandize in the present state of our information regarding steam, and must therefore solely depend for the repayment of its expenses on the transit of passengers. Yet strange to say, this is proposed by Lord William Bentinck as the principal route, while that via Bombay, is only intended to serve subordinate purposes. Now, we will assure Lord W. Bentinck that such a measure is impracticable, that with all his resources, with all the power at his command, he cannot prevent Bombay from being eventually the principal steam port, or render Calcutta with the possession of even twenty steamers independent of Bombay. Again let us take up another position, and suppose, instead of a Government measure, that it was solely to be accomplished by the joint contributions of the community of India. If suffrages had been taken, would not it have voted for the completion of the principal route from the nearest point, namely by Bombay, while the other, from the very nature of its situation, would have been considered as entirely out of the question? The latter scheme in fact would have appeared in a somewhat similar light to a proposition originating in the United States for commencing a Steam Navigation with England from the western coast, or via California, and endeavouring to convince the different members of the union, that it was a much speedier, and in every respect a more eligible route than that via Boston or New York. Would not the management under the above supposition have remained with Bombay, and evey effort have been made to encrease the number of vessels until they were sufficient for the accomplishment of those purposes for which this expensive mode of navigation had been instituted, before deeming it expedient to prepare Branch steamers from Calcutta to Socotra. Now if this be the case, a curious question presents itself, namely as to the amount of benefit the country has derived from the Calcutta committee, and the onus of gratitude due on account of the services of that enterprising body, as also whether, had it never been in existence, the steam Communication might not have been placed in a far more efficient state, than appears now likely to be the result of its unwearied exertions. But what now avails our remarks? the meetings were unanimous; the spirit of Calcutta predominated; and a respectable meeting of 80, or perhaps were we to employ the appropriate language of the *Englishman*, in speaking of a jury who acquitted the Editor of that Journal from a charge of libel, *the most respectable* meeting *ever assembled in Calcutta*, voted away the funds of the community for the establishment of the principal communication via Calcutta, and Cape Comorin. Unfortunately the press have apparently sent us either a most incorrect statement of the proceedings of the meeting, or we are, which is much more likely, far too dull to appreciate the value of the account. It is there stated, that the Lord Bishop's speech completely electrified the audience. We have no doubt from the well known ability of that dignitary, that this must have been the case, but unfortunately the press has in this instance acted the part of a perfect conductor, and ere the purport has reached us through its medium, the moving spirit has unluckily been permitted to escape. We are aware of the wonderful effects of oratory, but we doubt much, whether the speech emanating from a less influential source, would have produced this galvanic influence. We are glad the people of Calcutta [illegible] Bishop, for coming nished reputation

the whole country appeared unanimated, with as desire for effecting a great and most important public enterprize, but we confess we should retained a far higher opinion of his motives, had he not informed us that domestic affection instead of public advantage had excited him to the course he had adopted. Why did not the Calcutta Committee vote him a silver cup? Surely it was over niggard of the public funds committed to its disposal, for when once diverted from the purpose intended, we see not why a new church should not have been erected in Calcutta, or why another bridge might not have been built to celebrate the happy occasion of the commencement of the new charter.

We shall now briefly examine the state in which Bombay is to be placed by this arrangement. A principal steamer is it seems to ply on the Red sea, between Socotra and Suez and a branch one to Bombay. Now the Bombay steamer, must either make her trips to correspond with that of Calcutta, or she must lie idle a great portion of the time. In the second she must pay the red sea steamer for one voyage on her own account, and half a voyage conjointly with the Calcutta steamer. We shall here assume the latter as the most obvious of the two proposals. Now the vessel that plies between Socotra and Suez, must be double or treble the size of that from Bombay We shall say treble, for the Calcutta vessel will require to take passengers from Calcutta, Ceylon and Madras. The Bombay vessel will therefore have to pay the freight during the second trip for a vessel of three times the required size and nearly three times the required expense, in order to cooperate with Bengal; making her arrivals and departures at the same time to correspond with those of the Calcutta steamer. Such is the sisterly affection of the Calcutta Presidency; and such are the kind measures of co-operation intended by the Calcutta Committee. Now we conceive we but do our duty to warn that body to look to the eventual results of their measures. We do not crave them to look with compassion on the Capital in their hands, but we would urge them to have respect to their individual reputation. Suppose at the present moment that the Bombay committee refuses to cooperate with them, a circumstance by no means improbable, what for instance is likely to be the ultimate success of their scheme? Bombay has its vessel; and becoming the only route for mails, Bombay must assuredly receive the aid of Government in preference to Calcutta, whatever adventitious support the latter may derive from the present administration. In this case, we conceive there can be but one opinion; either that the navigation via Calcutta must be altogether abandoned, or else it will drag out a languid existence until the new charter and a new system of administration have had time to produce their beneficial influence on the country.—*Mofussil Ukhbar, January* 25.

PENANG.

It seems that the Pirate fleet, alluded to in our last, left our vicinity immediately after the affair with the Gun-boat and *in the direction of the Lancavey Islands*. It is probable they will not disturb our immediate neighbourhood until their return up the Straits, two or three months hence. They have to visit their old haunts along the Coast and amongst the Islands in the Archipelago or Mergui. The fleet it is now pretty well ascertained consists almost entirely of that peculiar class of men named *Orang Lowt*, who may be said the live entirely on the sea; they are distinct from the Mussulman Malays; their religion being a mixture of demonological and other superstitions. In their Prahus will generally be found books of incantations to lure prey into their fangs. It is believed the whole fleet does not exceed 80 prahus; one third of which may be reckoned large and armed with a gun each and about 30 men, one third of a medium size having swivels and the rest being canoes.—*P. W. Island Gazette, Dec.* 14.

SINGAPORE.

PIRACIES.

The schooner *Reliance* spoke the brig *Harriet*, Roys, the day before yesterday, near the South Brothers, Dryon Straits, on her way to North Island. We have seen a letter from a passenger on board the latter vessel, mentioning that at 11 A. M. on the 23rd (the day after leaving this port) while abreast of Middleburgh Shoal, and near Red Island, the brig fell in with three large prahus. At first these were mistaken for trading craft, but as they pulled across the vessel's bows, and at the same time raised their formidable defences in front, in evident preparation for an offensive attack, their true character of pirates became apparent. They gradually fell upon the brig's quarter, and commenced pulling very lustily after her, beating their gongs, at the same time, to cheer [illegible] other on. After an hour's work, they ca[illegible] but the brig was well prepared t[illegible] warm reception. They were [illegible] proach still nearer, when [illegible] was fired which pa[illegible] pirates in return[illegible] a nine or a t[illegible] damage[illegible] Sh[illegible]

supposed, until night. Shortly after, the *Reliance* came in sight, when the pirates made their escape as fast as they could pull.—*Singapore Chronicle, Dec.* 26.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HAVANNAH.

The Slave Insurrection in Cuba.—We have received additional information with regard to this rebellion. It appears that 500 or 600 slaves had been smuggled in A rica, and landed at a place about 20 miles west of Havannah. Some communication took place between them and the slaves on the neighbouring plantations, in which the former were given to understand that a grievous mortality was prevailing among the blacks on the island (cholera), and that it was occasioned by poison administered by the whites. This drove the new-comers to desperation, and thinking that they might as well die in one way as another, they rose upon their keepers and murdered them. On this intelligence being spread, a military captain, with two other persons, proceeded to the landing, in order to do away the impression prevailing among the insurgents, and bring them back to subordination. These men were also killed. A troop of cavalry, consisting of about 30 men, was then sent against the insurgents, who by this time had been joined by some of the slaves on the neighbouring plantations, and a battle ensued, in which a number of blacks were killed, and also two officers and several privates of the troop. The remainder, finding their force insufficient to suppress the insurrection, retreated. A larger body was then sent, wh poured a terrible fire upon the insurgents, which killed from 400 to 500. The whole loss of the whites is stated at 30 or 40. At the date of the last accounts the rebellion swas consi[illegible] The negroes, we understand, had [illegible] weapons but clubs and stones.—*New York Paper.*

ASSUMPTION OF THE TITLE OF PROTECTOR BY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Of all the rumours which have of late been thrown into circulation on the continent, relative to the deliberations and resolves of the three allied Sovereigns who lately met in Bohemia, the announcement that the Emperor of Austria is about to assume the title of "Protector of Italy" is at once the most probable and the most alarming. Ever since the House of Austria, by the territorial partition of the Congress of Vienna, obtained the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the Austrian Government had shown that the Alps form no barrier to his operations or ambition, and that it looks upon the whole Italian Peninsula as a collection of subject or subsidiary states, some of which it overwhelms with its military tyranny, and others curses with its leaden protection. The small King of Sardinia is obliged to consider Piedmont and Genoa as an Austrian outpost against France; the minute principalities of Modena, Parma, and Lucca, interposed between the Milanese and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, or Piedmont, have either, for their Sovereigns, branches of the Austrian family, or are governed under the dictation of Austrian agents. The Grand Duke of Tuscany holds his estate nearly as a fief of the Austrian empire. The Pope is more dependent on the Austrians than he was on the Franks in the time of Charlemagne; and from the Roman frontier to the southernmost point of Sicily, the kingdom of Naples feels that it can only stir or breathe—regulate its troops, or model its institutions, by a permission or a command from Vienna.

A revolution breaks out in 1821 in Naples, without, of course, asking the leave of Prince Metternich. Immediately the imperial guardian of Italian peace sets his armies in motion, and pours his troops through the defiles of the Alps, to crush the new institutions under the hoofs of his Hungarism or Croation cavalry. The King of Naples is summoned to appear before his imperial master, assisted by two or three other Holy Alliance assessors, at Laybach, and commanded to break his oath by sending orders to his people to abolish the constitution which he, along with them, had sworn to maintain. In their triumphant march along the whole extent of Italy, from the Porto the Bay of Naples, the Austrians find as ready a submission, and as prompt a service from the intervening states, as if they were on their own territory.

Piedmont had likewise its mimic revolution when Naples was about to fall,—a revolution produced more by a dislike of Austria than by dissatisfaction with the Sardinian Government; but a corps of the Austrian army from the Milanese soon set to rights the rebellious subjects of the King of Sardinia. After the sword had been sheathed by the submission or exile of the Italian patriots, the works of the tribunals or of vengeance began; and Austria ruled as much in directing the persecution of the Carbonari, as in subduing the troops of the Constitutionalists.

In 1830 the people of Italy again hailed the deceitful dawn of freedom. The inhabitants of the Modenese and of the Papal Legations again rose to assert their freedom, and were again put down by [illegible]rian bayonets. Twice within these three [illegible] Austria entered the Papal provinces to [illegible] against the Pope, as if it it were [illegible]n authority, and her influence [illegible]tican is as great as in the [illegible] Ferrara. It is thus [illegible]t of Austria is at [illegible]s. Rome, or [illegible]he only [illegible]ized

an expedition like that of Ancona might insist upon landing in Italy to survey the game of Austrian intervention.

The protectorship of Austria, should it be admitted, would settle all those matters in a very decided and summary way. Should the Pope be annoyed by the political pretensions of his northern provinces, or his troops be driven, as in 1831 and 1832, from his cities and towns by the patriots, his Holiness would only have to announce his misfortune to his Austrian high protector, and order would be soon restored by Crotian soldiers. Should the Grand Duke of Tuscany complain, that though living under his mild sway, his people are happy enough, yet that they insist on the right to a partial self-government, an order from Vienna would quiet their agitation; and render them satisfied with their present measure of freedom, on the pain of suffering a more severe degree of coercion. It is needless to say that a new liberal constitution in Naples would share the fate (and by the same hands) of the constitution of 1821.

But whether this protectorship shall be established or not in regular form, and with an external sanction, it cannot be doubted nor denied that it now presses upon Italy with its iron weight and benumbing influence. It fetters the operations of the press,—it interrupts the free communication of thought in private society,—it arrests every project of public amelioration,—it covers the land with spies and troops, to prevent or to punish any expression of opinion,—it corrupts and poisons the fountain of justice in the tribunals,—it degrades literature and the arts, by preventing their development or misdirecting their force, and it is in perpetual hostility to every sentiment of national glory—to every idea of patriotic independence.—*Times, October* 4.

THE LATE INDIAN FAILURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Since you have deemed the subject of the late Calcutta failures of sufficient public interest to merit the attention you have given it, I shall hope to be excused, having no other object in view than the removal of error, if I venture to point out what appears to me a very important inaccuracy in the opinion you give of the causes of these disasters. A long and intimate acquaintance with the subject can be my only apology for questioning such a judgment as yours.

The inaccuracy I refer to is found in the following sentence:—"The greatest number of these failures, we are persuaded, might have been foreseen, as their symptoms were neither hidden nor ambiguous, though the result seems to have taken the public by surprise. There has not, indeed, been any recent war or political convulsion to account for them. India has been well-governed, and in peace since the Burmese conquest, and if the credit of a great mercantile community has been shaken, we may say, in Cowper's lines on the loss of the Royal George—

"It was not in the battle,
"No tempest gave the shock."

Nor have they been connected with any violence, bad faith, or fraud, on the part of our Indian Government, nor with any change in the laws of our eastern empire: they have been occasioned solely by the mode in which the great Calcutta agency-houses have been transacting business for the last 10 or 15 years,—by the rage for speculation or inordinate gains on the part of their directors, and the too eager or confident cupidity of their customers."

I entirely acquit the Indian Government of anything like violence, bad faith, or fraud; but to its financial operations within the last 10 years I most unhesitatingly and mainly attribute these disasters. A "rage for speculation" was so far from being indulged by the merchants of Calcutta of late years, that their extreme backwardness, want of enterprise, and costiveness in supplying the means of speculation to others, have been even made matter of reproach; in fact, they might have been as wise or as foolish as any other merchants usually are, but they had not the means, nor have they had since the commencement of the Burmese war. To that event, and to the state of things in which it already found these agency-houses, we must look for the causes of the present crisis. Not many months before that ill-advised and most unexpected war opened, commercial interest in Calcutta was nominally at 5 per cent., but the fact is worthy of notice that even at that rate offers of deposits were then very largely declined by most of the Calcutta houses; and in the particular case of one of the firms which has now failed, constituents with large balances were at that time expressly solicited to withdraw a portion of their funds. Such was the abundant state of the Calcutta money-market, and such was generally (particular cases of imprudence may be quoted, no doubt, as in all countries) the cautious policy which the merchants were then pursuing, when, without one word of warning or note of preparation, with an indifference to the effect on mercantile credit not to be paralleled, I believe, in the history of any commercial country, the Government suddenly announced a new loan, and commenced a series of financial measures which almost instantly gave a fearfully unnatural enhancement to the value of money, and in a short time filled indeed their treasury not only with the redundant capital in the market, but with much more than the trade of the country could conveniently spare. What would London merchants say if the British Government, instead of operating financially in concert with the Rothschilds, Barings, and others, and wisely accommodating all their measures as far as possible to the public exigencies, were to advertise a loan in this manner, a series of loans, the Government [illegible]ette on his breakfast table, the first intima[illegible] the appalled agent, that before three [illegible]ed every constituent he had might [illegible]ing offer which Government [illegible] that, however advantage[illegible] might be, he [illegible] capital left to carry it on with, unless he took the only alternative that remained, and out bid the Government in its terms of interest, &c.? Desperate the disease, desperate the remedy! But thus it was, and the very same measures which rendered it incumbent on the agency-houses in self-defence to give increased interest to their constituents, on the other hand, crippled their power of making commercial profits to meet the same.

The Burmese war cost the Company in a few years the sum of 18,000,000*l.* sterling, almost every rupee of which may be said to have been withdrawn from the commerce of India. But its ruinous effects on every sort of property which had been hitherto deemed justly as safe investment, survived long after the shock of the first sudden drain of the circulating medium; and after several years of this struggle against the waste of money by the Government, and against the rapid deterioration of all property (shipping alone excepted, and the four Calcutta houses which have failed had only five small ships between them), the measures of severe retrenchment which Government adopted in repair of former extravagance, impoverishing many thousands of their servants who were indebted to agency-houses gave the *coupe-de-grace* to the unfortunate establishments. From an estimate which was made for a member of the Calcutta Retrenchment Committee, three years ago, I am tolerably certain that these four Calcutta houses have claims on individuals in the company's service amounting at this moment to not less than 3,000,000*l.* sterling. Before 1828 all parties understood that military allowances were sacred from reduction, and these claims until that period were therefore good assets. It may now be fairly doubted whether they be worth a tenth of their amount, so unlooked for, and so remorseless has been the system of economy pursued by the Company of late years. The policy or justice of these or any other financial measures of the Indian Government I do not for one moment presume to canvass here; I only wish to point out the fact, that a close and a fatal connexion has existed between the acts of our Indian Government for the last ten years and the failure of these houses; and until the ruling power feels its own interest in the commercial prosperity of the people governed, the same jealousy, recklessness, or caprice which have been hitherto displayed, will still render all commercial adventure in India more or less insecure. Let the men who are now eagerly planning mercantile enterprizes there be warned by the example before them, that there is even as yet no bond of sympathy, established between them and the Indian Goverment which can make their welfare an object of deep interest to both. This is the great moral which these calamities furnish, and it cannot be too strongly enforced at such a time as the present on the notice sanguine and enterprising men, dazzled by the overthrow of the China and Indian monopolies and indulging vain dreams which can never be realized.

W.

Russell-square, Oct. 2.—*Times, October* 4.

We willingly insert the letter of "W." on the late Indian failures, both because he appears to be intimately acquainted with the subject of Indian trade, and because he states which, if correct, would seem to form the elements of a plausable theory in excuse or justification of the insolvents. It is needless to remind our correspondent, however, that in writing on such a topic we did not hazard any random conjectures; and that the opinion which we ventured to express was founded both on the statements laid before the public by the creditors of the insolvent houses in question, and the evidence given on the state of Indian commerce before the committee of the House Commons on proposition to renew the East India Company's charter.

It is remarkable that in none of these documents is there the least hint of that theory which we must call "the discovery" of our intelligent correspondent. We hear, indeed, a great deal of losses by indigo factories and other speculations, and we find that considerable sums of money had been lent to the services, which had not been repaid; but we hear no complaint that these four houses were obliged to outbid the Government in giving higher interest on their deposites when the Government contracted its Burmese war loans. We ourselves stated, on the authority of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, that the interest offered by Government for money rose suddenly at the commencement of the Burmese war from 4 per cent. to a much higher rate. This was a result to be expected. When a Government comes into the loan-market for money, it must have it on any terms, and capitalists, knowing its situation, take advantage of its necessities. But what ought to have been the conduct of prudent banking-agency and general-business houses on such an emergency? Not, certainly, to outbid the Government in offering a higher interest than they could afford to pay, in order to retain their customers; but to reduce their business, to keep only such deposits as they could manage at profit, and to allow their usurious clients to carry to the Indian Treasury those sums which they themselves could not profitably invest. Their adoption of an opposite course may be a cause of their failure, but it can be no justification. The rashness with which the Indian Government is said to have acted (whether the charge be well or ill founded) in not applying to great capitalists, and in not making them the intermediate channel of contracts between the state and the monied interest of Calcutta, is no excuse for a corresponding rashness on the part of the great houses of agency.

This might appear a sufficient answer to the remarks of our correspondent, and a sufficient justification of our original statement, but we have further to add, that though the fluctuations in the money-market, occasioned by the Burmese war loans, might have produced embarrassment or loss at the time of their occurrence, they ought not to be adduced as the cause of failures which have happened so long after the war had ceased, and pecuniary confidence had been restored. It cannot be said that the interest at present given by Government is extravagant: but if it were, it ought to be no rule for the conductors of business, whose profit is not regulated by a regard to the necessities of Government, or to the value of state securities, but whose net revenue depends on the difference between the rate realized. We may observe, in conclusion, that none of the inferior English houses (of which there is said to be between 30 and 40 in Calcutta), and none of the native houses, have failed; yet they had to stand the fluctuations of the money-market as well as the four great houses of agency.

SPECTATOR, SEPT. 14.

The struggle for ascendancy which is now waging on the Continent between Liberal and Despotic principles, is as evident as if cannon and dragoons were employed to decide it. The Despotic Sovereigns cannot but feel, that in spite of their Congresses, in spite of their mature experience in the most approved plans of crushing the spirit of Liberty, that spirit is still progressive. The history of Europe since the fall of Napoleon has demonstrated, that, in these days, restrictions on the freedom of speech and the press are unavailing to compel a quiet submission to tyranny. These methods having failed, only one other remains to be tried—the use of the sword; and it is believed by many that the recent successes of Russia in Poland and in Turkey have encouraged her to hope that, with the aid Prussia and Austria, France may be occupied by the troops of another Holy Alliance, and, for a long period at least, the Liberals of Europe be forced to crouch to its mandates. To brood over the feasibility of such schemes as this, is said to be the object of the Congress of Troppau, which the late meeting at Toplitz was only preliminary. The Austrian and Prussian Monarchs were only waiting for the presence of the Czar,—whose arrival from Cronstadt when the last accounts were received, was daily expected having been delayed probably by adverse weather,—to hold this long threatened meeting. What the result of their deliberations may be, is of course only matter of conjecture; but it cannot be otherwise than deeply interesting, not only to the nations who own their sway, but to England, France, Belgium, Portugal, and every corner of Europe where the least spark of liberty exists. Accordingly we find, that the rulers of the two great free nations have not closed their eyes to the proceedings of their despotic brethren It is not believed that Lord Durham's late visit to Cherbourg was accidental, or unconnected with more serious matters than those of compliment merely. It would not be the first time that his Lordship was deputed to represent the British Cabinet; and we feel assured that the present Foreign policy of that Cabinet must be manly, and accordant with the national feeling, or such a man as Lord Durham would not be chosen as its organ. The alliance between England and France, it is most gratifying to perceive, is drawing closer every day. The two nations have at length had wisdom to discern their true interests; and as long as this continues, be the policy and measures of the Despots pacific or warlike, the cause of Liberty is safe, though its extended triumph may be yet delayed for a season.

Meanwhile, the usual efforts are making on the part of Metternich and his coadjutors to prevent any thing like an amicable settlement of the Belgian question, and to foment the disturbances in Switzerland. The King of Holland has been invited to take part in the Congress at Troppau. Prince Albert of Prusia arrived at the Hague on the 4th instant, with despatches from the Court of Berlin; to which city he returned in haste, after a few hours' conference with the King. The next day, the Prince of Orange left the Hague, and proceeded to Troppau. We need not wonder, with these facts before us, that the negotiations for settling the disputes between Holland and Belgium are broken off, and that the Dutch Ambassador has been recalled.

The rebellious dispositions of the aristocracy of the Swiss Cantons, Basle and Neufchatel, were some time since attributed to the intrigues of Prussia,—without any direct evidence, however, of the fact of her interference. A late proceeding of the Neufchatel malcontents has confirmed the above suspicion; for they have actually petitioned the King of Prussia to take the Canton under his express protection, and make it a direct dependence on his crown. It is well known, that the chiefs of the insurrection in the Canton of Basle are in close communication, and entertain a friendly feeling with the disaffected in Neufchatel; and hence as it is remarked by the correspondent of the *Times* at Paris, where these proceedings are closely watched, "there is ground enough for the supposition that Prussian dominion was the object of the leaders of the riots." Whatever may be the object of the Swiss insurgents, it is clear that should any attack on France be meditated by the Holy Alliance, it would be highly advantageous to have a friendly party in Switzerland.

The same policy which induces the Absolute Sovereigns to encourage the King of Holland in his obstinacy, and to keep the flame of civil discord alive in Switzerland, is visible in their endeavours to protect Miguel in Portugal. The Emperor of Russia may or may not have declared that he will recognize no other Sovereign of that country than the perjured Usurper; but it needed no such declaration to prove that he wishes him to triumph in the present struggle, and only withholds from him effectual assistance because he dares not, or cannot afford it. The *Times* ridicules the idea of the Emperor Nicholas having exposed himself by saying what is attributed to him by the French Journals. It is certainly absurd to attach any great importance to his recognition of, or refusal to recognize Donna Maria as Queen; but his absolute prohibition of the French Ambassador from appearing at his court, and his insolent attempt justifying his breach of the treaty of Vienna, show that he would not be restrained by a sense of decency, or regard to consistency, from making any public declaration which he thought might in

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any degree, however trifling, aid the cause of which he considers Miguel a champion. Fortunately, however, for the Portuguese Constitutionalists and their young Queen, the breadth of Europe lies between them and their gigantic enemy; and they have sincere and powerful friends nearer home. The recognition of France has followed that of England; although (in consequence, it is said, of a foolish and unworthy pique at the Queen's preference of the Duke of Lenchtenberg to the Duke of Nemours), it was rather tardily and coldly given. Donna Maria was not received with regal honours, or treated at all like a Queen, at Havre, whence she sailed last week for England.

In this country she met with a far different greeting, upon her arrival at Portsmouth on Sunday last. The King had given orders that she should be received with royal honours, and despatched a member of his household to attend upon her on the port were manned, and she entered amidst loud cheers and discharges of artillery. Sir James Graham, Sir Thomas Hardy, and Admiral Dundas, attended the Port-Admiral, Sir Thomas Williams; who waited to receive her, and conducted her to his residence. On Monday morning the Mayor and Corporation presented addressed to the Queen and her stepmother, the Dutchess of Braganza. In short, minute attention was paid to the Ministerial mandate, to receive them "with every honour and attention due to the rank of crowned heads."

The King of Sweden through his Ambassador at London, has formarly recognized Donna Maria; an intimation probaoly of the course which that Monarch is prepared to take should his poweful neighbours determine to draw the sword

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

ABUSE OF PUBLIC MEN—LORD GREY'S LOVE OF MONEY.

MORNING CHRONICLE—Even in the warfare waged against public characters, there is surely a measure to be observed. Because, for instance, Lord Grey, like some other great men, is somewhat too partial, perhaps, to his own kindred (and we allude more particularly to the living bestowed on the Bishop of Hereford, on whom a Popular Government ought not to confer favours, because, though he is the brother of the Premier, he is the enemy of his Government), we ought not to overlook the many most important services he has rendered to his country, and the fair and honourable spirit by which he is actuated. To laud the Government everlastingly, would be doing it great dis-service; because praise, even when deserved, nauseates in the long run; but the other extreme of constant censure—of allowing no merit—of constantly dwelling on errors and imperfections, is equally to be condemned.

STANDARD—We would suggest, as an amusing and not unprofitable task to the *Morning Chronicle*, to turn over its file for the last ten or fifteen years and bring to the test of this charitable rule its conduct with regard to the late Lord Londonderry, to Lord Eldon, and, say, to the Duke of Newcastle. A similar exercise, in its own files, might be no less useful to the *Globe*. We suspect that the result, in the case of both journals, would be, to cause the discovery, that the rule is applicable only when Whigs are in power, but that no reserve it to be allowed where the object of attack is a Conservative. If it were not trespassing too far upon our respected contemporaries, we would moreover, request them to mention when this kind of plea for amnesty to the vices and meannesses of public men was ever put forward in behalf of a Conservative?—As far as our memory goes, whenever the late Lord Londonderry was charged with cruelty—whenever Lord Eldon was charged with rapacity—whenever the Duke of Newcastle was charged with the corrupt disposal of boroughs, as once he was by the dirtiest fellow in the whole country, the reply made was, not that cruelty ought to be overlooked or rapacity pardoned, or forgiveness extended to sordid boroughmongering, but that *the charge was a lie*. And that these charges were lies was proved in the first case, by reiterated decisions of courts of justice; in the second, by the testimony of a long life of munificent acts; in the third, by the noble Duke accused thrusting the lie down the throat of his slanderer. This is the Tory mode of meeting censure; but it is a mode of which the friends of Lord Grey's Administration confessedly cannot avail themselves, because it is a mode accessible only to those who are the objects of a censure that is unjust. It is remarkable how long this immunity to the crimes and meannesses of their public men has been contended for by the Whigs, and surely it is a kind of confession that crime and meanness form an inseparable part of the Whig mind. Six-and-thirty years ago, Mr. Canning versified, in the following excellent lines, the Whig doctrine of that day which the foregoing extract from the *Morning Chronicle* will show to be exactly the Whig doctrine of the present.

—"Factions in all times
Have had their follies, Ministers their crimes;
Barras loves plunder, Merlin takes a bribe,
What then? shall candour the e good men proscribe?
No, ere we join the loud accusing throng
Prove not these acts, but *all* their conduct wrong."

"Lord Grey," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "is a little too partial, like Sir John Key, to his own kindred." Lord Plunkett," said the same journal some time ago, "is seldom heard of except in connexion with some shabby dispute money. But then before we join

"The loud accusing throng,
Prove not these things, but *all* their conduct wrong.'"

The argument is identical in both cases. Now we, as Conservatives, protest, absolutely, and without reserve, against this doctrine—

"Content for good men's guidance bad men's awe.
On moral truth to rest, and gospel law."

Believing "the love of money to be the root of all evil," upon both divine and moral testimony, we believe, without other evidence, all persons who give themselves up to it, capable of all crimes; and without running the risk of suggesting to what extent Lords Grey and Plunkett have surrendered themselves to this spring of all that is bad in human conduct, we assert that the *Morning Chronicle* has confessed enough against both, to prove them wholly unfit to the smallest share in the administration of public affairs. Away, then, with all this cant about "constantly pecking at the character of Ministers." We peck at no man's character except as the substance of that character is incorporated with national interests. Who has ever found us relating upon Whigs by violating the sanctuary of private life? Have we ever made allusion to any man's private character, except in such cases as those of Mr. Stanley, Sir James Graham, Lord Ripon, and Lord Brougham, where the excellence of the individual bound us to qualify our rebuke of the public man? If we have not been in like manner able to alloy our censure of other political opponents, the fault is not ours but theirs. With respect to the noblemen whom we have named as the objects of unmixed censure, there is so obvious a connexion between the special vice with which they are confessed to be tainted, and the ruinous measures of which they have been the authors and promoters, that it is impossible not to refer the one to the other. It is admitted that they love money more than they ought to do: place gives money, and their mischievous measures give a continued possession of place: the *series of vincula* is complete. And when it is thus manifest, that to private avarice we may owe public ruin, are we to be told that it is proof of a carping temper, and nothing more, when we point out particular instances of that fatal avarice?

TRUE SUN—Nothing can well be more ludicrous than the charges which are for ever being brought by the Tories against the Whigs, for taking care of themselves while in office—for providing for their families—for securing as many of the good things of place as they possibly can. These charges are chiefly levelled at the unlucky head of Lord Grey. They may of course be directed with equal justice against the head of every Prime Minister that has flourished within the "memory of the oldest inhabitant" of St James's. All the world knows that the maxim, "Take care of yourself," has been for a very great number of years the first grand principle of Premiership. The habits attributed to Lord Grey were the habits of all his predecessors—the regular moral livery worn by all Prime Ministers, time out of mind. The practices of which he is accused, are almost as old as Government itself—quite as old as Toryism at any rate. That Lord Grey is common with all his tribe, of the Ministerial offence of "nepotism," is not to be denied. We must not, therefore, be understood to say that the charges are ridiculous in themselves, but only so in the mouths of their utterers. We acknowledge them to be just; but we laugh at their very justice, when we look at the charge-makers. Who can see any one of the high and noble Torytailers at the Whig provider for his family, without laughing at the gravity with which the "pot and kettle" principle is acted upon in the quarrels of these rival factions? Who can recognize the face of any of these denouncers of Lord Grey's grasping and overweening cupidity, without recollecting how they and theirs got their own estates, powers, and position in society—without reflecting upon the means which they and their family have not blushed to adopt for ensuring their own aggrandizement—without taking one glance at the practices which they and their party have so long indulged in—and laughing in exact proportion to the seriousness of manners and virtuous indignation of aspect assumed by the speakers upon these occasions.

LORD BROUGHAM'S SUPPOSED HATRED OF THE PRESS.

STANDARD—We know, from Lord Brougham's position, that he must hate the Press. His Lordship has been all his life a teacher. Now, of all people, teachers resent most bitterly the attempt to teach them; and the Press is a teacher. Lord Brougham is a candidate for public attention, and the Press is a rival candidate; and all men hate their rivals. Lord Brougham is a *novus homo*, lifted into rank chiefly by the aid of the Press; but it is the inseparable characteristic of such men to

"scorn the base ascent by which they did arise."

Lord Brougham is, furthermore, a literary adventurer; and of the *genus* of literary adventurers, it is the essential attribute that they most bitterly "hate the arts" which taught themselves to succeed. Finally, Lord Brougham is now a great man; and, however a man becomes great—whether he be born great, or achieve greatness, or have greatness thrust upon him—jealousy of the present rank becomes the incorporated and incommunicable temper of his mind. A great man almost grieves that they who are not great participate with him in the human form, and in the participation of the human faculties. To suppose, then, that creatures who are not great men, venture to engage in a competition for authority in matters of opinion is an offence of the greatest magnitude; and this offence, the free and independent Press commits against the majesty of Lord Brougham and every other great man. Great men, allowing the usual exceptions, all regard the Press with jealousy and hatred; because they believe, and believe truly, that the honest and independent Press obtains more attention, and, occasionally, exercises more authority, than they do.

THE CRIMINAL CODE COMMISSION.

TIMES—There can be no doubt that if any of the straggling and slovenly portions of the labyrinth of the law can be moulded into any thing like a regular and uniform shape, which would deserve to be called a *code*, it is that branch of it which governs the criminal proceedings of British tribunals. Thus limited, we are inclined to believe that "codification" is not only quite practicable, but very desirable; for this, among a thousand other reasons—namely, that the administration of the criminal law devolves so frequently upon gentlemen who cannot be expected to devote much time to the perusal, or much pains to the comprehension, of those multifarious enactments which are scattered, not "few," but very "far between," throughout the statutes at large. With a Provincial Magistracy constituted like that of England, nothing can be more absurd than the present complicated condition of the laws which individual members of it, without the assistance of a legal adviser, are daily called upon to enforce—nothing more prudent than to collect and to consolidate such statutes into a form as systematic and of as small dimensions as may be compatible with perspicuity. That there are other branches of the Statute and Common Law that may with great advantage to the public, and with vast convenience to the practitioner, undergo revision and consideration, with a view to the accomplishment of the same object, is, we think, quite as certain though perhaps not so palpable, because they are not so commonly known or understood, as those of which the administration is more public, and which are most talked of; and we perceive with much pleasure, therefore, that the powers of the Commissioners extend to inquiring and reporting *generally* how far it may be expedient to deal with the whole of our statutory provisions, or with any part of them in the same manner as the commission directs them to proceed with reference to the law and practice relative to crimes. If, however, the experiment of "codification" should fail, still the inquiries of the commissioners must, at least, be productive of much benefit in the solution of doubts and difficulties, in the removal of inconsistent and useless statutes, and in the extention of that practice of consolidating all enactments that belong to one subject, which, so far as it has hitherto been carried, has been productive of the happiest effects.

GLOBE—We have no doubt that the inquiry as to the expediency of consolidating the Statute Law, as well as the actual experiment of "codifying" the provisions of the Common Law concerning crimes and punishments, will necessarily, if the labour assigned to the Commissioners be successfully performed, lead to the further inquiry as to the possibility of bringing into the statutory from some of the other important branches of the Common Law. The statutes have been passed from time to time to supply some defects, or to make some improvement in the body of Common Law; as to which the legal theory is, that it forms, or would have formed if no statute had ever passed, a complete set of provisions applicable to all the transactions of society. The statutes being, in fact, not so much parts of a structure as a succession of patches or repairs, any consolidation of them, however skilful and however convenient for reference, will form any thing but a complete code. The Statue Law in many of its branches consists of exceptions; for the general rules, as well as for the definition of the very terms employed, the Common Law must continually be referred to. This will be more obvious and striking when any branch of the Statute Law is brought into a systematic form.

CHURCHMEN AND THEIR FAMILES.

COBBETT'S REGISTER—It is clear, from all that we behold, that the Church, as by law established, has not answered, or, at least, that it does not answer, the purposes for which it was intended. It does not hold the people in the bond of faith; it does not promote peace and good will: but, on the contrary, creates eternal divisions and feuds, while it consumes uselessly a large part of the produce of the land, and takes from the farmer the means of giving you, the labourers, wages sufficient for you to support your wives and children. Besides this, this establishment is a hotbed for breeding ladies and gentlemen, who must be kept without work all their lives, somehow or other; and taxes must be raised, and are raised upon you, and upon all of us, to pay them salaries, stipends, pensions or something or other. This is so now, and it must be so as long as this Establishment shall exist. The sons of the parsons are, for the far greater part, kept by the public in some shape or other; the husbands of the daughters are kept in the same way: they engross the offices, and the employments, and shut out the sons of farmers and tradesmen. I do not blame the Government for this; for in the nature of things, it must be so; it is a necessary effect of the establishment. It is the only establishment in the world, or that there ever was in the world, the priests of which are allowed to marry. Wherever there are priests paid by the public, they are not allowed to marry; and it is clear that they ought not to be so allowed; for, otherwise, what is it but to tax the people to keep a race of men and women to breed persons to be maintained by the public, and to take away from all the industrious classes the chance, even the chance, of sharing in the honours and powers of the country? It is, in short, an establishment which makes the people keep fathers and mothers, that they may breed children for them to keep also! And such a thing never was heard of before in the whole world. My friends, labourers of England, there is a Parson, of the name of Malthus, who has written a book to show that you breed too fast; and in order to check your breeding, he proposes, that, if you be married, you shall have no relief from the parish, but shall be left to starve. The Scotch and Irish placeh unters, who live, or want to live, on your labour, applaud this Parson Malthus to the skies, and so do our pensioners and parsons. But neither Malthus, nor any of his crew, ever propose to check the breeding of the Parsons and the Pensioners! Think of that. They grudge you who make all the food, clothing, houses, and fuel, they grudge you parish relief; but they do not grudge to parsons and pensioners, paid out of the taxes raised on you! Oh, the insolent ruffians!—*Spectator, Sept.* 14

GREAT BRITAIN IN 1833.

BY BARON D'HAUSSEZ, EX-MINISTER OF MARINE UNDER CHARLES X.

These volumes contain more ignorance, more conceit, more mistakes, and more misrepresentations, than any equal number of pages of the same size that ever issued from the press of any country. To have participated in that wretched political blunder which expelled Charles X. from the throne of France, is of itself a sufficient passport to the compassion of most reasonable and not flinty-hearted men. There was, of course, as much of vice as of stupidity on the part of the advisers of Charles in that affair; but we can well afford to pardon the despotic tendency of the project, since its notable miscarriage has conferred upon the liberal party of Europe a vast accession of strength, which it could hardly have acquired at all, and certainly not so speedily or so easily, by any other means. The imbecility, therefore, which was manifested in that clumsy attempt at a grand *coup d'état* is all that need be remembered against the contrivers of it; and this should entitle them to the unmingled pity of Christendom. However mischievously inclined men of their *calibre* may be, it is quite impossible that they can be so dangerous to others as they are to themselves and their party. Some persons, and especially those who were to be the more immediate victims of the tender mercies of these suicidal statesmen, may, it is true, still entertain resentment, not compassion, towards those who had the hearts, though not the heads, to destroy the liberties of their country. But we will venture to say that, after this exhibition of the Baron d'Haussez as an author, all angry feelings toward *him* at least will subside, and the ex-Minister of Marine become an object of pity even to the most obdurate *Bousingot* in France. If the Baron be no better qualified for the discharge of the functions of a Minister than he is for those of a manufacturer of books, we are not surprised that, to use his own words, "the vessel, committed in part to his charge, perished;" but our wonder is that it lived a single day in troubled waters under such part pilotage.

We should owe some apology to our readers for occupying their attention with any notice of a work which, as a literary production, is so utterly beneath criticism as this of the Baron d'Haussez,—except that it proceeds from an individual who, professing to have seen good society in England, and to give an *accurate* description of men and manners in this country, may be thought, by foreigners, to be correct in his facts and descriptions at least, though his reasonings and reflection are not of a character calculated to make much impression anywhere. Our readers will see by the extracts we subjoin, whether such an opinion of the trustworthiness of the narratory portion of the Baron's book would not be the most erroneous possible, and they will be able also to judge by these specimens whether we have made too low an estimate of the author's abilities, or passed too harsh a judgement upon his work.

First, then, let us take the Baron's description of *a Dinner*:—

"To enjoy oneself at table is, in France, in axiom of good sense and good company. In England, on the contrary, to eat to live seems to be the sole object; there the refinements of cookery are unknown. It is not, in a word, a science; neither does the succession in which dishes should be served appear to be studied. To *cover* a table with *immense pieces*, boiled or roasted, and to *demolish* them, in the *confusion in which chance has placed them*, appears to be the whole gastronomic science of the country. The most ordinary seasoning of the English *cuisine* is a profusion of spices unsparingly thrown into the sauces. To correct the effect of this, recourse is had to the insipid simplicity of plain-boiled vegetable, which continally circulate round the table, and with which *the host would fain load the guest's plate*. The meat is either boiled or roast. The fish is *always* boil and is served invariably with melted butter. T merous transformations which the natives undergo before appearing on a Fre together unknown in England from English dinner-tables at other meals they are *talent of making a tion of an Eng* *different* quality of roasting which vegetables condemn of a too exciting c table. *The entremets a ply of creams and insipi*

"The following is the dinner is served. The first of different kinds; one *highly morsels of meat*; the other a s are placed at either extremity of by the master and mistress of the succeeded by a dish of fish and by roast *the toughest part is served round*. Where *plateau*, a salad occupies the middle of the ta course being removed, regular *entrées* are bro and the servants hand round dishes with divisions containing vegetables. The course which follow equivalent to the second course in France; but, p pared without taste, it is served confusedly. *Eac guest attacks (without offering to his neighbour)* the dish before him.

"The *creams* have often disappeared before the *roast* is thought of; which, ill carved, always comes *cold* to him who is to partake of it. The English carve on the dinner-table, and as, before proceeding to this operation, each person is asked whether he wishes to taste of the dish or not, a considerable time is lost in fetching the plate of the person who accepts. A dinner never lasts less than two hours and a-half or three hours, without including the time the gentlemen sit at table after the departure of the ladies. The salad appears again before the dessert, flanked by some plates of cheese. *After the cloth is removed, dried and green fruit with biscuits are placed on the table. These compose the not very brilliant dessert.*"

Now, we appeal to any one who has set "at good "men's feasts" whether such a dinner, so constituted, so served, and so *demolished*, could have occurred in any English gentleman's house, or whether it is likely that the Baron ever saw folks feed after this fashion except at a suburban half-a-crown ordinary on a Sunday? But the Baron proceeds to the *Drawing-room*—

"Ten o'clock has already struck: the ladies, who have been more than an hour in the drawing-room, await, round the tea-table, the end of the conversation which is still prolonged in the dining-room. Some strangers arrive; shake the hand of the mistress of the house, and exhibit a like politeness to such of the ladies present as they are acquainted with. They group themselves afterwards round the fire-place, to chat together if they are intimate, or if they have been introduced—that is to say, if their names have been interchanged by the friendly ageney of a third person. Without this formality, custom does not sanction any interconse between strangers. The dinner guests enter the drawing-room one after another: they approach the ladies; they take coffee or tea, and sometimes *liqueurs*; they then form groups, and return to the eternal subject of politics, always, it must be admitted, discussed without violence or warmth, and with much forbearance towards opposite opinions. Some form parties to play at cards. Others approach the piano to hear a *sonata* coldly executed; or romances by voices often agreeable, but rarely animated: for in England music is not a passion nor even a taste; it is but an affair of *ton* and *convenance*, a means of killing time. Some of the ladies range themselves round a table covered with knick-knacks, which are passed from hand to hand with a lazy curiosity, and have no other merit than their exorbitant cost. *How much better had the money squandered on them been applied to the purchase of clocks, wanting in all the English apartments*, or to a more elegant species of furniture than that *covered with printed calico*, which one sees in the greater part of the *best furnished salons* of the capital.

"Albums chiefly composed of engravings and *coloured lithographs*, as well as caricatures, are turned over, till the moment when the sated appetite is again stimulated by the display of cold meats, confectionary, and fruits in an adjoining room. Sometimes the sound of the piano provokes *a country dance*, wherein figure those pretty persons who have at last bor owed from France the graces which have always distinguished her dancers. * * * * *

"An English salon presents in its *ensemble* and arrangement a *coup d'œil* quite different from a French one, and without partiality it may be averred that the comparison is quite in *favour* of the *latter*. The cause of this is owing to the *grouping* and *incongruity* of the English furniture; you seldom see the furniture of an English room *uniform*, rarer still is it to find it ranged in order. Among a dozen chairs and *fauteuils* there *are not two alike in height, size, and destination. The greater part of them are so low, that one falls down rather than sits: and a disagreeable effort is necessary to rise from this position.*"

Certainly the guests and their entertainment in the drawing-room are fit accompaniments to the description of the dinner party; and if his recollections of the drawing-room be more accurate than those of the dining-room, it must be admitted that the poor Baron has fallen among very odd people.

Before giving his account of *a Ball*, we cannot help remarking that the introduction to the chapter he devotes to this subject is rather ominous of high and not very just colouring. He says—

"Great importance is attached to a ball in England; a long time before it takes place the newspapers announce it, and they entertain their readers with it after it is over. No detail escapes them, and the most pompous terms are employed to describe the most uninteresting circumstance—'Lady N.,' say they, 'gave on such a day, at her magnificent mansion in Berkeley-square, one of the most brilliant balls we remember to have witnessed. Her Ladyship's long suits of superbly-furnished apartments were thrown open on this occasion. In one of the rooms the choicest re freshments were served with a profusion which did ho nour to the generosity and good taste of the noble hostess. The guests began to arrive at 10 o'clock: at 11 o'clock the salons were full. An hour elapsed ere the curiosity of the assembly had sated itself in admiring the splendour of the decorations. At length Collinet's band was heard, and a great part of the company flocked towards the ball-room.

"'The seductive Miss ——, wearing in her hair a garland of roses, and dressed in white satin; the g ful Miss Ellen ——, in a robe of scarlet exquisitely-shaped Miss Adelaide —— black satin; and the lofty Lady —— in silver and gold, opened the b ——. Sir William ——, a

"And splendid delicacy of the served durin the mo pres

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…ron be right …wards "Lady …t it was officially …o, may, perhaps, … columns of her fa… …lication of old ladies … peruse the *Post*: but …ondon papers, whether …y, communicate any such …gence to the public, is to …iously at variance with the …efore, here at least, must have …

… the Baron's "faithful recital" of what … at the ball to which he had the misfor… …invited by this princess of puffers, Lady …

…e receiving-room was divided by a silding parti… …which was removed for the occasion. Two lus… …, lighted with about 50 wax candles, and reflected … handsome mirrors, contrasted disadvantageously …ith the deep red drapery of the salon. Some vases of …owers lined the foot and angle of a staircase, which *two* people could scarcely ascend *abreast*.

"Having made my appearance at half-past 10 o'clock, I found the master and mistress of the house alone, seated near the principal door of the *salon* awaiting the company, which did not arrive till 11. *Twenty* large *fauteuils* and *two* sofas *placed perpendicularly to the chimney*, and in a very inconvenient position, were soon occupied, 200 ladies, detained at home by the tyranny of *bon ton* in all the *ennui* of a domestic fireside till 12 o'clock, now filled the two *salons*. Beyond, was a small room, whose originally narrow dimensions were still further reduced by a table covered with caricatures, albums, and knick-knacks. This room communicated with a small ante-chamber, and led into a gallery crowning the staircase, on the *steps of which the last comers ranged themselves in couples*.

"At 12 o'clock the ball-room was thrown open. For a few minutes the other rooms were freed of the unpleasant crowd; but the respite was of short duration, for the carriages which every moment continued to set down fresh company in a ratio disproportioned to the extent of the apartments, obliged, at length, *a part of the assembly to take refuge in the hall*, which was quickly abandoned by the servants, *these latter establishing their head-quarters on the steps outside the door*. To *move* was now *impossible* for those who had *not the strength to use their elbows, or the courage to leave a portion of their dress in the midst of the crowd*.

"The supper-room was thronged with people who could not make their way out; they who, dying with thirst, in vain attempted to enter this apartment, *accused those within of immoderate appetite*.

"In the ball-room there was the same crowding, the same suffocation, with this additional difference, that the *male dancers opposed to the approach of the crowd effective coup de pieds*, and the *ladies a certain portion of their person which shall be nameless*. The orchestra was composed of a piano, a harp, violins, a violencello, a trombone, and a key-organ, which mingled its sharp tones with those of the other instruments, and sometimes executed solos.

"At 3 o'clock, such of the party as suffered most from suffocation proceeded home. Two hours were consumed in getting up the equipages, owing to the confusion which reigned among them: at length, however, the owners entered their carriages, their dresses, which three or four hours before were so smart, now all discomposed: but there was the next day the consolation of *reading in their morning papers* of the pleasure one was supposed to have had at the ball, and those details of it which one could not have observed there"

If Lady N——ever asks the Baron d'Haussez to a ball again, we shall be very much surprised; and we recommend all ladies, who are in the habit of puffing their parties *officially*, to be cautious how they communicate that little piece of secret history to noble guests who have a propensity to make books. Those ladies, too, who happen on any future occasion to hear the name of Baron d'Haussez announced at a ball, should be very careful how they "keep off the crowd" in the presence of so nice and curious an observant of the means of defence resorted to by the fair sex on such occasions.

Our readers will preceive with regret that the Baron gives no clue for the discovery of the temple of discord whither he was invited to a *private* concert, which he thus describes:—

"A few days after this conversation I was invited to another concert. There were about 60 ladies present promiscuously seated. Their conversatiou carried on in a loud voice, did not announce much inclination to listen to the music. A handsome person, rather strangely dressed entered without being announced; four or five very young men followed her: they all placed themselves near the pianoforte. *At the instant when conv rsation was most animated the sound of a voice was heard which aided by the thumping on the instrument of the person who accompanied it, tried to raise itself above the tumult. People now began to talk louder.* A concerted piece was not better received. *This medley of voices talking, crying, singing, joined to the sounds of a discordant instrument and the clinking of tea-cups, produced the effects of the best organized* charivari. Occasionally the singing ceased; then it commenced again, without these interruptions being at all remarked."

Still more provoking will it be to the lovers of the marvellous and the romantic that the Baron has not indicated even by an initial, the quarter in which folks who have lived in England all their lifetime are to look for (what we will venture to say they have never yet seen) a family like this, of which the ex-Minister makes mention under the head of "Family Connexions:"—

"I arrived at a country mansion at the same time as one of the sons of my host. We found in the sa… …lo… a family composed of the father, the mother, two …ung persons, and a child 10 years old. We bow… … to these strangers, and after some moments of …ence, we opened the conversation by some common …ace remarks. A few moments afterward the host… …d hostess entered, embraced in an affectionate man… …r the lady who preceded us, shook hands with …he husband, asked the names of the children and were …anished to find them so tall and handsome. They …resented their son to the members of the strange … … them that these were his sister, his … two nieces, and a nephew An almost … a fact! The brother had never … much older than himself and … with his family. If he … …her-in-law, it was as … sympathies … will. … dress…

"'He did not live in England, then?'

"'Oh yes; but on his estate, far from London, where he hardly ever came, and where I very rarely go. From my earlist infancy I have been brought up by an uncle, whom I never left, not even to visit my father's house. Thus it has happened that I have never once seen my brother, and I learned his death through the newspapers.

"'If he returned, then, to this earth, he would not know you?'

"'Impossible.'

"'In that case, then, you may dance; that is just what I mean to do; give me your hand;' and in a moment we were on the floor of the ball-room.'"

Such a story can require no comment; but if the family in question be not in very easy circumstances, we would recommend them by all means to hire a caravan and make a show of themselves. They would get more money in a fortnight by exhibiting themselves "for the small charge of one penny" (children half-price) than Mr. Wombwell makes by the whole of *his* monstrosities in a year.

We do not think we can beat this story of family connexions and the unnatural young lady in black, unless it be by the following comparison which the Baron institutes between the clergy of France and that of England:—

"'What is a priest in France?' said a very religious deputy, when delivering himself at the tribune, and whose word may be believed in this matter.—'A priest in France is a simple man, without family, without credit, of little influence, poorly clad in black, who supplies by an inward piety, a great disinterestedness, and a fervent charity, those exterior advantages which are wanting to him. He is not to be met in the salons, because there his qualities are not necessary, and he would find himself misplaced: too often sprung from the lower classes of society, he opposes, at times, an indiscreet pride to the lowness of his origin. The mediocrity of his fortune leaves him no other resource for doing good than to importune those who have wealth to succour those who have nothing.'

"If one wished to adopt the form employed by this deputy to give an account of the English clergy, the reply to the question—What is a clergyman in England?—would be as follows:—*An English clergyman is a man of distinguished birth, surrounded by a numerous family, provided with a rich benefice, living in luxury, participating in every pleasure, in all the enjoyments of the world, playing, hunting, dancing, attending theatres, neither grave nor serious, unless nature has made him so; he is one who hoards his emoluments in order to settle his children, who spend his fortune in wagering, in horses, in dogs, sometimes (when he is thoughtless and devoid of foresight) with a mistress; in any event, giving little to the poor, and leaving their care, and the fulfilment of duties which he disdains, to some unfortunate curate, who for a miserable stipend is obliged to exhibit the virtues and to fulfil the duties which the incumbent despises and neglects.*

"*This double portrait of the English and French clergy is* perfectly true."

That there may be some such men among the clergy of the church of England we will not take upon ourselves to deny, but that they are very few, if any, we should have thought a foreigner, even less conversant than Baron D'Haussez is with the social condition of the English and the discipline of the Anglican establishment, must have known; and we do not hesitate to say, that to give this to the world as "a perfectly true portrait of the English clergy" is to libel that body of men in a manner the most gross and the most inexcusable.—*Times, Sept.* 18.

ON THE MONARCHICAL PRINCIPLE.

When the United States of North America separated from England, each particular state had long enjoyed its own constitution, in the formation of which the principles of the English constitution had exercised a great influence. Republican ideas were allowed to develop themselves without any apprehension of danger to the monarchies of Europe. The republics which at that period existed in Europe had not hitherto given any inquietude to the co-existent monarchies; they were, in fact, unquiet within themselves, being split into violent parties; and as to their external power or influence, it was nought. The French revolution, however, came, as it were, just to point the way to the application which might be made in Europe of the principies which had rendered the United States free and independent, and from that moment the drift of the European policy has been to oppose the ulterior propagation of republican principles. To the attainment of this object each European monarchical Power directed its energies. The result of this determination has been, that since the first coalition against France, and the declaration of Pilnitz, Europe has been constantly under arms for the purpose of maintaining her ancient monarchies. The wars against Napoleon offer no exception to this, for let us not be deceived by appearances,—those wars were not the struggles of the people for independence, but their efforts to resist the spirit of domination, the vainglory of the soldier, and a military despotism. The constitution of the empire was always carefully concealed,—a constitution founded directly on the rights of man; for wherever the imperial eagle lighted, the abolition of the privileged rights of the noblesse, of tithes and a more equal distribution of imposts, followed in its train. All who choose to examine this period of history with attention, will find that the excitement which prevailed among the different people of Europe was a main cause of the hostility which was displayed against Napoleon. Napoleon, it is evident, had two objects constantly in view in all his actions—the first, to establish his despotism upon ideas of liberty and civil equality; the second, which, by the by, was but a part of the first of the objects, to compel the people he conquered to submit to civil institutions. The firm and secure organization which he established among the nations of Europe would hardly have failed to attain these ends, and to dispose the people to submit to his power, and to favour the continental system which he established, if he had not made that systsm so odious, if he had administered it with more justice, and not always shamefully favoured French commerce. However, the absolute power of the Governments which were established in many of the states … Germany in consequence of treaties with … was so abhorent to the people, … the war of independence broke … leon, they were assured, in terms … of political arrangements … existence of despotism … of Prince Metternich at the Congress of Vienna, is well known, when he said that the sovereignty accorded to the Grand Estates should not be invested with despotic powers, which in truth they had no right to seek, but should comprehend only executive powers. Of all men Prince Metternich contributed the most to the downfall of Napoleon. It is impossible not to recollect that at this epoch the effort made by many of the German Cabinets to obtain a constitutional system, the general complaints which were heard on this subject from the prince and the noble down to the peasant, seemed as likely as the apparently zealous efforts of the two great Powers of Germany to contribute something to general liberty, and to fix some sort of *minimum* of constitutional rights in the different states; but the dispensation of such general principles was rendered abortive in consequence of the behaviour of Austria, and her peculiar situation. The resistance which Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg displayed at that period, proved that those states thought themselves entitled, not to a monarchy of absolute power, but to the *minimum* of constitutional rights before mentioned. This *minimum* was to have consisted in a general concurrence with regard to the imposition of taxes; in the ready consideration by the Government of complaints and abuses in the execution of the laws; and in the observance of the constitution guaranteed by the Act of Confederation. The rights of each particular subject towards his Sovereign, which were defined in consequence of this guarantee, were not thought sufficiently satisfactory, because the Confederation was not considered to be a political connexion between different nations, but only a union of the German people. But soon after the conclusion of the second peace of Paris, a remarkable change began to be perceived in the views of many of the German Government. The backwardness which was observed with regard to granting the promised constitutions occasioned the people to pour forth complaints, and to demand the fulfilment of the promises made to them. This opened up discussions between the Governments and the people. The nobility made every effort at the Congress of Vienna to establish a combination throughout all Germany,—a sort of union, which they called a chain, the marked object of which was to separate the people entirely from any share in the government, and to divide it between themselves and the Prince. The privations of the years 1816 and 1817 excited great discontent, and loud complaints were heard on the score of denying free commercial intercourse in the interior of Germany. The judgment pronounced by the founders of the confederation on its insufficiency might have been expected to create an opinion as to the necessity and utility of alteration in it; and as they had constantly, from the year 1813 to the year 1817, been talking of what ought to be done by the people, it was at least natural that the people themselves should be addressed upon the subject. It was at least natural that in this state of excitement the youth of the different states should not remain mute, but believe themselves called upon to act. The union of Germany was generally considered in the light of a division into separate federations, or, at most, was thought to include a general submission to a general government. This notion, more or less tinctured with republican ideas, filled every head. History, however, will always pronounce upon such subjects a more just and accurate opinion than can be done at the actual period. While it is acknowledged that the youth of all nations dream of reforms in the state, and are enthusiastic on behalf of revolutions, history will yet point out that the conspiracies in Germany were frequently invented and formed by the police or were the effects of individual fanaticism. It is impossible to attribute to any other cause than this last the assassination of Kotzebue by the young fanatic Sand. From 1819 may be dated the origin of a dominant monarchy in some of the states. It is true that the wording of the 57th article of the final act of the Ministerial Conference at Vienna on the 16th of May, 1820, has always Conference at Vienna on the 15th of May, 1820, has always been held to be a little obscure. The words are of this nature—"Every power in the state is to be comprehended in the chief of the state, and the sovereign can be under no obligation to the state only in the dispensation of certain rights." It will be seen that the union of the powers of the state in the hands of the sovereign is a vague expression, because this concentration of power may be taken to be either formal or material. The first reading would imply nothing more than the representation by the sovereign of the state, both with respect to its internal and external relations; that all the actions of the state are done through him and in his name. Thus it is even expressed in the most part of the written constitutions—"The King executes the law, but he can only exercise this power through the concurrence of judges appointed under fixed regulations." It is thus that wherever a regularly organized constitution exists, each action of the Government, when it is a sovereignty, is performed by a responsible minister. The sovereign is undoubtedly the source of all power, and consequently no greater violation can be done to the monarchical principle than to declare the nobility more ancient than the sovereign. At the same time, neither the sovereign nor any other power can deprive a man of the recollection of a series of ancestors, if he chooses to vaunt them to supply the deficiencies of his own merit.

This relation of the force of the Confederation to the legislative power of the States of the Confederation is the matter in dispute, and includes the question between the rights of the sovereign and the liberties of the people. It has been declared that the sovereign may grant a constitution without excluding his own rights. The states, it is plan, cannot too far extend their rights except by abusing them in refusing the necessary supplies to the Government. If they make the voting of taxes dependent on the accomplishment of demands and desires of their own, this refusal will be regarded as an open act of revolt, and the Government will be warranted in demanding succour from the Confederation, in the same manner as if to repress an insurrection. Indeed, the succour would be given without being demanded at all; but this is a case which could hardly, in reality, ever happen.

A pure republic has been regarded as a dangerous system of government, in consequence of of its liability to error, and its facility to be influenced by evil designs. But there is one sense in which all states ought to be republic. The sense here alluded to is that bond of interest through which each member of the state feels inclined to advance the general prosperity, and in which every privilege is considered but as a means to an end. In this view a monarchy may be a republic; and thus it has been thought that in every good republican government there should be a mixture of the democratic and the aristocratical influences, similar to what prevails in the British constitution For a long period past we have proceeded in Germany upon this principle; and in our municipal organizations, in the elections of persons to different employments, and to the Assembly of the State, we have preserved like democratic elements, which we believe we may extend without prejudice to the splendour of the sovereign or to the monarchical principle.—*Times, Sept* 17.

MISCELLANEA.

BRISTOL RAILWAY.—Although the capital required for this undertaking is 3,000,000*l*., there seems no reason to doubt of its being readily obtained. The immense national advantages derived from the facilitation of commerce afforded by the Liverpool and Manchester railway, and the no less proportionate benefits obtained by the holders of shares in that undertaking, are demonstrable both of the public and private advantages of similar projects. The comparative proximity of Bristol to the metropolis, to that of Liverpool, is conclusive of the superior recommendation of the projected railway; and that which has been effected on a space of thirty miles, with such astonishing beneficial results, must necessarily be far more recommendatory upon an extended line, having withal the most attractive divergencies. The practicability of the scheme is, from a variety or causes, of far easier accomplishment at Bristol than at Liverpool. There can be no doubt, therefore, that we shall soon hear of the commencement of this grand work, which, in its operation, will virtually bring the metropolis within a four hours' journey of Bristol; and, in the short space of one day, transfer and dispatch commercial ladings from the turbulence and dangers of the Atlantic, into the secure and accessible warehouses of the London merchant. One great and winning feature of the scheme is, that no one is to be answerable beyond the sum subscribed for. The prevailing eagerness for shares certifies the ultimate completion of this spirited and admirable undertaking.—*Atlas, Sept.* 15.

It is currently reported, that the arrangement by which the Marquis Wellesley goes to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant, and the Duke of Argyle succeeds to his office of Lord-Steward of the Household, has been made, not so much with a view to the public good, as for the convenience of two very necessitous noblemen; whose private circumstances had arrived at such a state, that, to use a common phrase, "they could go on no longer." It is to be hoped for the credit of Earl Grey's Administration, that this is not the real secret of the state changes in question.

SOMETHING SUSPICIOUS.—A formidable French squadron is lying in Cherbourg harbour, without any apparent object. We are informed that the improvements made in that harbour by lengthening, raising, and strengthening the breakwater, and by the excavation of an immense basin, in addition to the former two, have not a little astonished our yacht-men and naval characters who have attended the late visit of the French King at that port. The breakwater is mounting with 120 pieces of heavy cannon, and several mortars in three forts, and the basin will hold nearly 30 sail of the line, with a depth of 32 feet water, and this within sixty miles of the Isle of Wight —*Ibid.*

At a late meeting of the Académie des Sciences in Paris, M. Moreau de Jonnes read an interesting paper, the object of which was to show the relative number of deaths in the different parts of Europe,—one of the many instances of the nice statistical calculations which our neigbours are in the habit of making From this it appears, that in the Roman States and ancient Venetian Provinces, 1 in 27 dies annually; in all Italy, Greece, and Turkey, 1 in 30; in the Netherlands, France, and Prussia, 1 in 39; In Switzerland, Austria, Spain and Portugal, 1 in 40; in Russia (in Europe) and Poland, 1 in 44; in Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, 1 in 45; in Norway, 1 in 48; in Ireland, 1 in 53 in England, 1 in 58; and in Scotland, and Iceland, 1 in 49. Thus, it appears, that of the whole of Europe, in Italy there is the least chance of life or of its long duration. The average of deaths yearly in Europe, out of a population of 210,000,000, is 5,256,000, which is equal to one-fortieth of the whole; this, however, varies unequally between the North and the South. The former have but 1 death in 44, while the latter have 1 in 36. Out of 1,000,000 of inhabitants the deaths amount to 22,701 in the countries situate North of France, and 27,100 South of France,—or a difference of 50,000, equal to 1-200th of the population. M. Moreau de Jonnes had also made calculations tending to prove that the proportion of mortality is diminishing; which fact is confirmed by the returns in several great cities, proving incontestably the material ameliorations which have taken place in the great cities.—*Spectator, September* 14.

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS, by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No 9, Church Lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.